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Save Yourself Some Frustration - Learn:
Why You Need a Firewall Why Spyware and Adware are Dangerous
How You Can Change System Settings to Help Prevent Spyware

The CTDP Windows 2000 Tutorial Version 0.6.1 Oct 28, 2001

This guide may have inaccuracies, use at your own risk.

Introduction

This tutorial is best used after reading the CTDP Windows NT guides or with the CTDP Windows NT guides in order to fully understand the operation and use of this operating system. Also, to understand Active Directory, the reader should have some knowledge of object oriented concepts. It should be helpful to read the Object Guide and the UML Guide on this website. RFCs are posted at www.ietf.org.

There are four Windows 2000 operating systems:

- Windows 2000 Professional - Supports up to two processors and up to 4GB of RAM. Used as a workstation or client computer and it is the replacement for Windows NT Workstation.
- Windows 2000 Server - Supports up to four processors and up to 4GB of RAM. It is used for web, application, print and file servers.
- Windows 2000 Advanced Server - Supports up to eight processors and up to 8GB of RAM. It is used in an enterprise network and very useful as an SQL server.
- Windows 2000 Datacenter Server - Supports up to 32 processors and up to 64GB of RAM. It is used in an enterprise network to support extremely large databases and real time processing.

System	Microprocessor	RAM	HD Requirements
Windows 2000	Pentium 133	64Mb	650 MB free (2 G recommended)
Windows 2000 Server	Pentium 133	128Mb (256Mb recommended)	1 GB free (2 G recommended)
Windows 2000 Advanced Server	Pentium 133	256Mb	1 Gb free (2 G recommended)
Windows 2000 Datacenter Server	Pentium 133	256Mb	1 GB free (2 G recommended)

VGA video or better is required for all systems along with a CDROM, and keyboard. Also a mouse, floppy disk drive and network card should be on the system, but are not required.

Exhibit B

Ads by Google

Windows Security Software
 Central control for system lockdown
 Windows ThinPai
 Clients-Free Eval
www.RESPOWER.com

Networking Tutorial
 Network Infrastructure
 Topics News
 Analysis & Reviews
www.networking.com

Improve Windows Security
 Secure your Windows system
 against Spyware & Hijackers - 5 Star Rated!
www.pctech.com

Windows Networking
 Detect network problems quicker
 with NCOM 2005 - free 120-day trial.
www.ncomsoft.com

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100MB additional disk space may be required if using a FAT file system and over the network installations also require additional hard disk room.

New Features of Windows 2000 over NT

- Plug and play support.
- Kerberos 5 security protocol.
- New file systems:
 - FAT32 support - A file allocation table operating system that supports larger disk partition size than older FAT filesystems.
 - EFS - Encrypting File System support.
- Internet Explorer version 5 with XML support and Outlook Express version 5.
- Additional control panel power options.
- Can support up to 10 displays simultaneously.

User Interface

The Windows 2000 user interface is similar to Windows 98. Some selections using various icons and selections include:

- **Recycle Bin** - Used to store deleted files and folders. When emptied, files or folders are gone for good.
- **My Network Places** icon
 - **Add Network Place** selection - Used to connect to a shared network folder or the world wide web.
 - **Computers Near Me** selection - Used to connect to computers in your domain or workgroup.
 - **Entire Network** selection
 - Used to view all domains, workgroups, and computers on the organizational network.
 - Used to search for a specific computer.
 - Used to search for specific files or folders.
- **Windows Explorer** - To run, select "Start", "Programs", "Accessories", and "Windows Explorer".

Platform Support

Windows 2000 will only run on the Intel Pentium platforms. Windows NT additionally supported the Compaq Alpha (previously Dec Alpha) platform, the MIPS R4000, and the Power PC. The Alpha platform was not supported after Windows NT service pack 6, and the other platforms lost support after Windows NT service pack 1.

Windows 2000 does not allow direct hardware access. All hardware access must be through the hardware abstraction layer (HAL).

Other Support

- **Windows NT 4.0 domains**
 - User and group accounts using Windows 2000 Active Directory or a local database.
 - IPSEC - Internet security protocol.
- **Smart cards.**

Introduction

<http://www.comptechdoc.org/os/windows/win2k/index.html>

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